

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

PROF. BRYCE.

The article on "Hawaiian Problems," written especially for the S. F. Chronicle, by Hon. James Bryce, M. P., is printed elsewhere in this paper.

Whatever Mr. Bryce has written is worth reading; it could hardly be otherwise with the thoughts of an Englishman, who in his book on the "American Commonwealth," has surpassed so many of our own political writers in describing, analyzing and commenting upon our complex system of government.

While Prof. Bryce has stated the facts he discusses with some inaccuracy, he has presented the truth substantially. He does not give enough consideration to our admirable school system which is reconstructing and harmonizing the rising generation of four races now residing here. Nor does he notice the evolution of the Portuguese on these islands, who may, and probably will, be the dominant race here, whenever the sugar industry becomes an industry which produces only the average profit of agricultural industries. In the limited space at his command, he deals only with the general factors in the Hawaiian problem.

These problems are by no means new to those living here, who have made a study of political institutions. Prof. Bryce's suggestion that the British would have made these islands a Crown colony at once, is answered by himself, that the Federal government has no colonial office through which such a colony could be governed. He is opposed to universal suffrage in Hawaii. "All Englishmen," he says, "who know India and the Crown colonies will say to Americans, 'Beware of extending the suffrage in Hawaii.'" And he continues, "Utterly opposed as it may be to all democratic doctrine that 5000 Americans and Europeans, with perhaps a small fusion of other races, should legislate for 100,000 Asiatics, Hawaiians, and Portuguese, this is a less evil than that the 100,000 should be granted power to injure themselves, and the Americans and the government as a whole."

The brief discussions in Congress upon the Hawaiian bill, indicate that the views of Prof. Bryce are shared by some Congressmen. The Republican party tends towards a division into a "left" and "right" wing on the subject of the elective franchise. The "left" wing containing the men who are governed by the bitter lessons of universal suffrage, granted to the negro, have secured in the committees, a limitation on suffrage here in the proposed organic law. They share Prof. Bryce's views, which were also the views of the annexation party here when it created the present Hawaiian constitution.

The "right" wing of the Republican party in Congress will oppose any property qualification. What the relative strength of these wings of the party is, has not been developed. This right wing of the party should not get much if any support from Republicans in these islands, because nearly all of these Republicans were annexationists and heartily supported the adoption of the present constitution, with its high property qualifications.

The views of Prof. Bryce have great value, for no one has a better reputation for intelligently holding the scales, and justly weighing in the balances, the merits of different political institutions.

TRIAL AND TRIBULATION.

The organization of the "Church Defense and Extension Association" is evidently due to the ravages of that restless person, the Bishop of Honolulu.

Many years ago "Alfred Bishop of Honolulu" conceived the project of organizing himself into a "Society for the Suppression of the Anglican Church in Hawaii." Owing to psychological deficiency in his brain, which scientists cannot explain, he fixed indelibly in his moral sense the perverted truth which declares, only the santonians enter the Kingdom of Heaven. He was eminently endowed with rare spiritual and physical gifts to achieve extraordinary success under the inspiration of this impressive "truth." As a means of perfecting himself for a happy immortality, he has with infinite patience, and with surprising resources, executed the scheme of suppressing the Anglican Church. It was a rather feeble organization when he touched it. But his masterly blows of meanness, inspired by a refined cantankerousness have nearly destroyed it. Some men, in moments of weakness, would have displayed some generosity or rather virtue, but he has with inflexible consistency maintained a "middle of the road" obstinacy, as he seems to have a living fear that any suspension of cantankerousness will

jeopardize his entrance into the Kingdom.

In order to arrest the ravages of the Bishop, this new association has been formed.

According to the scales of a considerable portion of the people of our great Republic, "lynching" is justifiable under certain provoking circumstances. But anyone who will calmly consider all the facts in the case will see that this would not be an appropriate remedy under the circumstances. Because it may be truthfully said that the Bishop has nearly reached the end of his rope, it would not justify putting him on the end of it.

The Church Defense Association, by union and strength, will triumph in the end, even if there are temporary reverses. Throughout the history of all Churches, there appear many trials and tribulations, which are Providential ways of whitening the soul. Under the present trial and tribulation furnished by the Bishop the souls of the members of the Anglican congregation should become so dazzling that the community will be able to look upon them only through darkened glasses.

THE KOHALA SCHOOL.

The Board of Managers of the Kohala Girls' School make an earnest appeal for funds in order to its support and endowment. This school has done much good since its foundation in 1795. The natives have done comparatively little for its support, although they have been exclusive beneficiaries of its objects. The missionaries, and those in sympathy with them have without reluctance furnished the funds for its maintenance.

As the natives cease to be a controlling factor in the destinies of the inhabitants of the islands, it becomes more important that every obligation that the stronger owes to the weaker race should be cordially and abundantly discharged. This can be done in no better way than in supporting these schools for native girls. It is only in this way that the next generation of natives can be fitted to meet the friction of races, under the new conditions.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The joint resolution of annexation does not specifically provide the means for carrying on the legislative department of the government here. Provision is made for the exercise of power by the civil, judicial and military officers. And municipal legislation is declared to have full force, until Congress otherwise provides, but there is no direct provision made for the exercise of the legislative power. Municipal legislation is made valid, if not inconsistent with the Federal constitution and the annexation act, but the legislative functions are continued only inferentially. A reading of the Resolution indicates that those who drew it assumed that an organic act would be speedily passed, and further legislation would be enacted under it, instead of under the Hawaiian law.

As the annexation act provides that "the government in said islands shall be invested in such person or persons as the President of the United States shall direct," it may be inferred that the provisions of the Hawaiian constitution and laws are suspended so far as they require an election of officers by either the Legislature or the people, unless the President directs that such election shall be held. At the same time, if he gave such direction, and a person was elected to any high office, whom he did not approve of, it would be embarrassing to remove him, after having left it to the constituency to elect him.

While the legislative power is continued, though by inference, it appears that it has now no jurisdiction over any executive officer. And if it has none, then those in office will remain so until the organic law is passed, or the President exercises his power of choice or removal.

There is an anomalous and undesirable situation, but no harm may come of it, even if the organic act is not passed for some months to come.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House of Representatives has cooled off under the refrigerating influence of "the sober second thought." Instead of cordially providing for a standing army of 100,000 men as the Expansionists demanded, they provided for a standing army of only 50,000, with a right in the Executive to increase it, in the event of an emergency. There is not any hearty Imperialism in such a stand. The Republicans have not stood by the Executive in the matter. If the nation proposes to indulge in the business of expansion, the Executive, that must do the work, and actually do the expansion, asks for the means to do it with effect. Congress replies: "Why not shout about it, and make lots of noise, and scare off the other nations? When you ask for men and treasure, you are taking the matter too seriously."

Now that the Filipinos have actually declared war, the Senate will be more liberal, and meet the wishes of the Executive.

THE NEW WAR.

The news of the conflict near Manila is not pleasant. The most patriotic Americans may regret it, because it seems to place the nation in a false position. The course taken by our forces was, however, the only course that could be taken. What the truth is regarding Aguinaldo is not really known. He is too intelligent a man to invite a contest with the United States. He has a lot to lose, and little to gain by taking up arms. It is highly probable that his men and the party behind him would have been deceived. But he declared war and neither the people nor Congress will hesitate to support the most vigorous action. The merits of the case will be left in the background so long as the troops are in the field and the men are exposed to danger.

The Filipinos act foolishly of course. Could it be expected that they would not? What guarantee have they that American promises are better than Spanish promises? "Confidence is a plant of slow growth." These people will learn, only when subdued, that the United States fervently hoped to leave them in the end better than they found them. But when we engaged in this business of serving humanity, we should have known that we were to deal with an ignorant and ungrateful people. There is no "glory" in whipping these miserable misguided creatures. It is simply a painful duty to keep them in order.

GETTING AT THE HEATHEN.

The Missionary Herald of February hopes that the Gordon Memorial College to be founded at Khartoum will be put on a thoroughly Christian basis. In full remembrance of the fact that the true process of lifting any people is first to Christianize and then civilize them.

The British, however, intend to allow the faith of Islam to dominate in this college, just as it is allowed to dominate in other colleges in India. After a century of experience, they find that the substitution of one religion for another, is a serious and difficult matter, quite like swapping horses in the middle of a river. The theory of the founders of the Gordon Memorial is that the enlightenment of the mind should precede the enlightenment of the heart. Christianity, blundered or grafted on ignorance, produces scrub fruit and flowers.

But the Missionary Herald of January unintentionally endorses this theory of these founders. It says regarding the Chinese:

"Mr. Atwater of Shanghai calls attention to the wisdom and forecast of Protestant missionaries in translating books of science into Chinese. The result of this work is marvellous. At Pen-chu-fu, for instance, the district and provincial magistrates and the principal school master have just purchased numbers of books from our missionaries, and have ordered others that they have not on hand. The demand for new books, even in this interior province of Shanghai is so great that some enterprising members of the Christian congregation propose to start a book store."

If the missionaries in China find a "marvellous result" in advancing secular knowledge in China, they seem to be in harmony with the founders of the Gordon Memorial College who refuse outwardly to attack Islamism, but destroy it by subtle methods.

The prevailing idea of the missionary has been for a century, that "heathenism" was a single root that could be drawn out by preaching the gospel, and in its place Christianity could be readily inserted. A better understanding in these latter years shows that "heathenism" is a mass of roots and fibres, extending in every direction through the souls of men, and that true knowledge should be, a measure, the forerunner of the gospel, the gang plow that runs deep under the innumerable roots and fibres of heathenism, breaks up the hard soil, and lets in the air and light and moisture of Christianity.

This is the idea expressed by Rev. Sidney Gulick regarding the Oriental religions. With deference to the Almighty, he recognizes His hand in all things, including the Oriental religions. This is the idea of the founders of the Gordon Memorial. It seems to be incidentally commended even in the Missionary Herald.

G. D. GILMAN.

The people of these islands are under much obligation to Mr. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, for long and intelligent public services, rendered without compensation during the last few years.

In spite of all that has been written about our people, even the New Englanders, who should be well informed on the subject, lack close knowledge about it. Mr. Edward Atkinson's singular ignorance is evidence of it. Whenever on any subject, conflicting statements are made, the public becomes confused, and settles down to skepticism and indifference.

The "upper classes" in Boston were

generally opposed to annexation, and accepted as true, statements that endorsed their own belief that it was not desirable. No doubt there were strong reasons for taking this attitude. Like the New Englanders themselves, previous to the war of 1812, we were largely governed by selfish motives, and the wealthy interests here took narrow views. Communities are not philosophers, and "the greatest good to the greatest number" is only a lip service.

During this unfriendly attitude of the New Englanders, Mr. Gilman has been the steadfast and active friend of the islands. There should be, of course, some public recognition of his unbounded labor, as there should be recognition of the unbounded labor of others who have done us much service. But there is a disposition here, on the part of those who have made great profits out of our relations with the United States, to put these generous persons on the back, and whisper in their ears, "Heaven will reward you." Those who kindly whisper these words would, if in the place of these persons, regard the suggestion as rather "dry pickings" in this vale of tears, when a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

CHINESE SOLDIERS.

While in Hong-Kong, Lord Charles Bessborough gave his opinion about the Chinese as a soldier.

He said "he did not know any nation which had more of the characteristics required in soldiers. They were sober, obedient, easily managed, and quick to learn. If they were well led, if their contract was kept as to their wages, and they were properly fed and clothed, he believed they would make splendid soldiers. In English troubles with China, who were the people who fought so well and were mentioned so frequently in the despatches? Why, the coolies, men picked up in the streets of Hongkong, who were shot down in hundreds while putting scaling ladders against the enemy's ramparts." His Lordship repeated that if treated fairly and led properly the Chinese made just as good soldiers as any other nation.

The relative merits of the trained soldiers of different nations are constantly discussed by those who are partisans, or are influenced by national prejudices. But, on the whole, the men who have from close observation and actual experience (not mere information on the subject, do not make any wide distinction between soldiers equally well trained, and equally well officered. The advantage would be with Asiatic troops as, by religious training, they have no fear of death. At close quarters which seldom happens, the temperaments of different nationalities may count. Kinglake claimed that it did, during the Crimean war. It is said that the Spaniards should have easily held the heights of San Juan. But if the men were not trained and the officers were incompetent, as in fact they were, this event furnishes no proof of the capacity of the Spanish soldier. On the other hand, the conduct of the negro Regulars in attacking the same heights, is the very best proof of the general statement made by Lord Bessborough. What the Rough Riders would have done, if left alone to capture the heights must remain a matter of speculation. It goes without saying that a body of untrained intelligent men will be more than a match for untrained ignorant men but that statement does not settle the relative merits of trained men. During the Civil war, when veterans on one side met veterans on the other side, there were many occasions when these veterans refused to advance and fight, when they saw that the order to advance was foolish, and involved useless slaughter. Long range guns restrict the exhibition of personal courage, excepting at critical moments. The use of the disciplined brain and hand seems to be of more effect on the battle field than personal courage. Lord Bessborough has had many opportunities to estimate the value of training as against personal courage. Perhaps no braver men ever lived than the Khalifa's troops at the battle of Omdurman. But what is the value of personal courage against men who stand behind rapid firing guns and know how to use them?

MYNAB BIRD CIVILIZATION.

Miss Emma Thursby's bird Mynah is dead, and every one who knows Miss Thursby will condole with her on the loss of that marvellous creature, who seemed to be more human than was quite canny. Mynah was valued at \$10,000, but no money could pay for his intelligence and accomplishments, and he might as well have been valued at ten times that amount. A bird that can sing and talk in five languages, and play the piano with one foot and show such discrimination in his affections, with gastronomic tastes that would do credit to a man of the world, is a creature of heart and intellect, and if that doesn't mean "having a soul," what does? The fame of Mynah has traveled over both hemispheres, and profound regret is felt in Cambridge and Boston at his passing away. Who knows but into the body of some human being higher in the scale this "soul" may still be marching on?

The above extract from the Boston Herald is published for the benefit of the mynah birds, who now occupy a

Could Not Sleep.

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIE HANSEN, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SMOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for 45.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

prominent position in the animal society of these islands. Neither pulpit nor press, nor teacher discourse on "the duties we owe to the birds," or the duties that the birds owe to us. The consequence is that our mynah bird population is in the depths of heathenism, and ignorance and exhibits only the crudest knowledge of right and wrong. But, it is said, that in matrimonial fidelity it displays virtues that our "boasted civilization" lacks. There should be one day in the year devoted to the adoration of these birds, with sincere acknowledgments of their exemplary family life.

Whether the education of the Mynah birds should be provided for by our Board of Education is a serious question. Miss Thursby's bird proves that extraordinary results may be reached by education, and if it raises the birds to a "higher life," provision should be made for this education. It is to be expected that President Dole and his Cabinet will oppose any measure for education, because it might lead finally to the enlargement of the elective franchise. Besides, if one mynah bird "can sing and talk in five languages, and play the piano with one foot," other and all mynah birds may do so, and a very uncomfortable question might arise as to which, in the mind of the Wise Man, was the most valuable creature—a man who knew how to make money out of the sugar business and stopped at that, or a mynah bird who did not know how to make money in the sugar business, but could "sing and talk in five languages" for the benefit of mankind, and was therefore of some use in the world.

It must be admitted that there are no hap-hazard events in this world, so that the presence and increase of the mynahs on these islands is in accordance with the universal plan of creation. Just as the good native boy, Oboklah, wandering about in New Haven nearly eighty years ago, started the missionary enterprise to these islands, so may Miss Thursby's mynah bird stimulate some missionary enterprise among the now benighted mynah birds that are in the depths of animal heathenism on these islands.

THE PASSING HOUR.

And the insurgents had seen how the Americans routed Spaniards.

Those volunteers in Manila are "all same regulars" when it comes to fighting. The Punchbowl drive road, now used more than ever before, is still in need of surfacing.

They might photograph one of Gen. Eagan's outbursts and turn it loose on Aguinaldo. This would be a case of fighting the devil with fire.

In reception of the news of victory for American arms, this town lived up to the morale of its new location—the center of the United States.

The auto-truck will soon be in San Francisco, which, for the purposes of styles and industrial and mechanical innovation, is but next door to Honolulu.

That San Francisco man who is against expansion must be lonesome as would a citizen of the same town who would maintain that Chinese had any rights.

Anyhow the California senatorship situation is "unchanged." The air is so thick with charges of bribery that it must be difficult to see the movers in the free-for-all.

So long as what horse meat to be consumed as food here is imported, there is no danger of the feaster biting into the remains of an old pet gone in spirit to the last rest.

Here's luck to the plan for a Sunday school convention and its procession of 4,000. There would be combined demonstration, object lesson and a chance for the kodak owners.

A Hilo paper has made the discovery that there are some pessimists in the hamlet. They might be sent to Honolulu for transformation in the whirl of business activity in all lines.

Those Hilo teachers who are resorting to play acting to bring out the

dramatic element in the child's nature are liable to run about of a certain monthly journal published in this city. Miss Mayo talks well of her methods and the results desired.

The creed of Rev. Dr. Hills, the new pastor of Plymouth, is published. No lawyer fashioned that document. It is too brief and free from verbiage to have emanated from legal store or lore.

Hawaii has long led, agriculturally, in the production of cane and in its reduction to sugar. The prospect now is that the islands will add to the record of firsts the highest and best development of water for irrigation.

There is no report of Aguinaldo having been seen on the Brink line. However, he had made a rather effective placing of his forces. It is suspected that personally he was in the rear writing further proclamations.

The petition for a grant or allowance to the Princess Kaiulani reads as if prompted by a sense of justice and in admiration and recognition of the admirable qualities of the young lady concerned. This is the case, as the signatures evidence.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham writes temperately of Kihel plantation. Every enterprise which has been promoted here by this gentleman has turned out better than he promised in the prospectus. And he is the father of a number of considerable concerns.

It is ventured to say that so soon as the temperature of passion is lowered the judgment of the President in showing mercy to Gen. Eagan will be commended. Gen. Eagan is an old man, was worse than irascible, but he was a gallant soldier in his time.

The new public school in Palama is to have dancing classes. These will be held after the hours for instruction are laid down in the regular course. This is following out a recommendation made by Col. Parker. It is Americans to Filipinos that there will be some opposition to it.

Henry M. Whitney, whose views on harbor improvement are presented, is familiar with the subject. It was in the day of so long ago that he might be embarrassed to have it stated that he sketched Honolulu from the mast of a ship for the cut that still appears in the heading of this paper.

Hawaii is the only "new possession" that fails to number bull and chicken fighting among the national sports. But the young men play base ball here and job-chasers occasionally lock horns, giving further evidence of genuine Americanism as pictured in the minds of many.

It is certain that either that big scientific society at Philadelphia or the Smithsonian Institute will send down here a delegation to study the cave pictures. It may be that a connecting link can be established between these ancient artists and the gentlemen of the pen who do cartoons for the San Francisco papers.

The long distance power line just installed at Los Angeles transmits current eighty miles. That's all right for an industrial scheme, but political wires have been laid between Honolulu and Washington and it is expected that soon a line will be in operation between the Philippines capital and Washington.

It might not be a bad idea to begin thus early to provide ways and means for entertainment of the Americans who are doing the fighting when they come back this way. The boys have more than lived up to the reputation that they gained while visiting here. All accounts agree that it was a pleasure to them to go into action in defense of their flag.

The fact that many of the streets of Honolulu are not straight has often been considered as adding a charm to the beauty of the town and giving it the novelty of being different from other places. The day is coming, however, as suggested and urged by progressive and far-seeing men when streets must be widened and lanes lost in thoroughfares that are of genuine utility and that need not be less attractive than the old routes.

MRS. BOTKIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Sentence of life imprisonment was passed on Mrs. Cordelia Botkin by Judge Cook on Saturday, February 4th. When asked if she had anything to say, the prisoner replied: "I certainly have. As I said at the beginning, I am not guilty of this atrocious crime." Before passing sentence Judge Cook denied all of the motions of the prisoner's counsel, but avoided deciding on the point of jurisdiction on the ground that it was not raised either on the arraignment or during the trial. Mrs. Botkin has not, however, been yet sent to State prison. Judge Cook having consented to grant a certificate of probable cause for an appeal, which causes a stay of proceedings.

JUST RECEIVED:

A fresh supply of

Bavarian Beer,

(SPATEN BREW)

Quarts and Pints.

Wuerzberger Beer

... QUARTS.

Pilsen Beer

... QUARTS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.